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Note added in proof; see page 280: It is *Calliandra haematocephala* Hassk. Nevling and Elias (1971. *Calliandra haematocephala*: history, morphology, and taxonomy. *Jour. Arn Arb.* 52:69-85.) cite specimens from Florida as well as California (plus several botanic garden and greenhouse gatherings elsewhere).—Author.

NOTES AND NEWS

PINUS PONDEROSA IN MALHEUR COUNTY, OREGON.—A relict stand of *Pinus ponderosa* Laws. was found on the end of a ridge extending north from Mahogany Mountain toward Leslie Gulch, Malheur County, Oregon, lat. 43° 17' N, long. 117° 14' W. (Packard 69-1, 69-2, 69-3, College of Idaho). The stand consists of four old trees on the edge of one ridge with sixteen younger trees of all age classes including apparent seedlings growing among and below them. One young tree could be seen on the ridge to the east but the terrain discouraged close observation. The ridge where the Ponderosa pine was growing was at an elevation of about 5,000 ft. Only the bare, eroded end of the ridge where the rhyolitic tuff had been exposed was occupied by the pine. Lower slopes and unexposed portions of the ridge were covered sparsely by *Juniperus occidentalis* Hook. which also intermingled with the pine to some extent. The four old trees had an abundant cone crop. The largest was 93 inches dbh. Growth rings in a branch six feet above the root level were too small to count accurately but the branch contained over 90 xylem layers, discounting the possibility of introduction of the trees by early settlers. Estimated age of the four old trees was 300 years or more. Erosion had exposed 30 inches of the root system. The nearest stand of *Pinus ponderosa* is on the Boise Front, 65 air miles northeast but the relict stand differs from these trees, the relict population having needles 10 to 20 cm long on old trees and small cones under 10 cm long with recurved prickles. The next closest Ponderosa pine in the vicinity is a small stand on rhyolitic sand in the Sheldon National Antelope Refuge, roughly 100 air miles southwest (Critchfield and Allenbaugh, 1969), Madroño 20:12-26) just south of the Oregon-Nevada border.—PATRICIA L. PACKARD, Department of Biology, College of Idaho, Caldwell, 83605.